

RUSSIAN SOVIETS SEEK TRADE HERE

Red Representative Reaches
New York With Proposal
to Buy Products.

\$200,000,000 IN SIGHT

Bolsheviki Want to End Hostilities and Import Needed Materials.

Soviet Russia wants to buy great quantities of supplies in the United States, and if trade is opened is prepared to place at once in European and American banks \$200,000,000 in gold to cover the cost of initial purchases.

This alluring avowal was made yesterday by L. C. A. K. Martens, who from temporary headquarters at 299 Broadway announced that he had received from Foreign Minister George Chicherin the appointment as representative of the Russian Soviet Government in the United States. He is instructed to negotiate for the opening of trade relations.

"To insure a basis of credits for additional Russian purchases in the United States," he said, "my Government is ready to submit propositions which I believe will be acceptable to Americans interested in Russian trade."

"In regard to the blockade and the invasion of Russia, my Government is sincerely anxious to have hostilities cease in Russia and to enter into agreements with the American Government to facilitate the peaceful withdrawal of American troops from Russia."

A Soviet "Representative."

If the United States should recognize the Soviet Government, Mr. Martens would go to Washington and discharge the functions of an ambassador, but as the Bolsheviks do not use such titles he would still call himself merely the "representative."

He is forty-four years old, was born in Bachmut, southern Russia, and was graduated as a mechanical engineer from the Technological University at Petrograd. For several years he has been in the United States, where he was representative of the Demidoff Iron and Steel Works, which have bought here large quantities of machinery. The Demidoff plants employed 25,000 men before the war. They have been nationalized by the Soviet Government.

Mr. Martens formerly was a member of the Russian Social Democratic party and now avows himself to be a Bolshevik. No shooting irons are visible in his Broadway office. In fact, the first envoy of the new Government seems to be a man of peace and discretion as well as of business directness. He is blue eyed and light haired and speaks English well.

He said that as first step he had sent a memorandum on Russian conditions and an outline of the desire of his Government to reestablish trade with the United States.

"The purchases I am empowered to arrange," he continued, "will be commensurate with the \$200,000,000 of Soviet Russia. Russia is now prepared to purchase in the American market great quantities of such commodities as railroad supplies, agricultural implements and machinery, factory machinery, tools, mining machinery and supplies, electrical supplies, printing machinery, textile manufactures, shoes and clothing, fats and canned meats, rubber goods, typewriters and office supplies, automobiles and trucks, chemicals, and other necessities. Russia is prepared to sell furs, hemp, hides, bristles, furs, lumber, grain, platinum, metals and minerals."

In a short time, he said, he would appoint a commercial attaché and open offices in New York for large scale purchasing headquarters. He was also planning to incorporate a "Bolshevik Trade of Soviet Russia" to organize trade relations and furnish a medium through which American trade could get practical contact with Russian commerce.

Germany Not in It Now.

Remarking that Russia before the war got the bulk of her imported manufactures from Germany, Mr. Martens said: "As Germany's production for a considerable time remains substantial, Russia is all the more an open market for other countries. In a trade sense as well as in a political sense Russia is starting anew. It is quite obvious that the manufacturing nation that first secured a large amount of the Russian foreign trade at this time will be in an advantageous position for the future as well."

He may state that large European manufacturers are already well informed as to the possibilities of trade with Soviet Russia and are laying their plans for it as soon as the present impossible blockade conditions are relieved.

"On the part of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic there exist no obstacles to the establishment of proper relations with other countries, especially with the United States. The Soviet Government of Russia is willing to open its doors to citizens of other countries for peaceful pursuit of opportunity, and it invites any scrutiny and investigation of its conditions, which, I am certain, will prove that peace and prosperity in Russia will follow on the cessation of the present Allied policy of non-intercourse with Soviet Russia and by the establishment of material and intellectual intercourse."

"The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic has now been in existence for over sixteen months. Its Government, the Council of People's Commissars, is a government controlled by and responsible to all members of the population who perform useful work, physical or mental. Only those who refuse to exercise their productive abilities, choosing to live on the fruits of the labor of other people, are eliminated from participation in the control of the government. Every person engaged in useful productive activities participates directly in the management of society in Russia to-day."

Peasants Behind Government.

"Within the past few months the vast territories wrested from the control of the Soviet Government during the past year have been regained with the aid of the laboring population of those districts. This includes much of the territory torn from Russia by Germany when she forced the peace of Brest-Litovsk upon the Soviet Government. Internally the position of the Soviet Government has been vastly strengthened. Latest Russian men and women of literary and technical training have been rallying in great numbers to support of the Soviet Government."

"Intervention in Russia obviously has had very much to do with the so-called terror. Mr. Litvinoff, the representative of the Soviet Government said in this respect the following in a note to President Wilson:

"The chief aim of the Soviets is to secure for the toiling majority of the Soviet Government during the past year have been regained with the aid of the laboring population of those districts. This includes much of the territory torn from Russia by Germany when she forced the peace of Brest-Litovsk upon the Soviet Government. Internally the position of the Soviet Government has been vastly strengthened. Latest Russian men and women of literary and technical training have been rallying in great numbers to support of the Soviet Government."

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to the abolition of capital punishment, which abolition had been part of their program.

"It was only when their adversaries, the minority of the Russian people, took to terrorist acts against popular members of the Government and invoked the help of foreign troops that the laboring masses were driven to acts of exasperation and gave vent to their wrath and bitter feelings against their former oppressors."

"I wish to emphasize that the so-called red terror, which is so grossly exaggerated and misinterpreted abroad, was not the cause but the direct outcome and result of allied intervention."

"The best means for the termination of violence in Russia would be to reach a settlement which would include the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Russia and the cessation of all direct or indirect assistance to such groups in Russia who still indulge in futile hopes of an armed revolt against the workers' Government, but who even themselves would not think of such a possibility if they could not reckon on assistance from abroad."

"In spite of all handicaps the Russian workers through their Soviet Government have made remarkable constructive progress and laid firm the foundations for a well ordered development of their society. I am confident that any fair student of the accomplishments of the Soviets in different branches of economic and intellectual matters would confirm this view."

"I believe it is high time for the world outside of Russia to dispense with its passionate and partisan dealing with the Russian situation and in the place of indiscriminate abuse of the Russian working people undertake to approach the situation in a sense of a serious understanding of the actual conditions and opportunities."

STATE WILL ATTACK
REDS' PLOTS HERE

Albany Senate Votes \$30,000
for Inquiry Into "Seditious Activities."

Special Despatch to The Sun.
ALBANY, March 20.—The Senate passed to-day a resolution providing for an investigation of Bolshevism in New York city and New York State by a committee of four Senators and five Assemblymen, with an appropriation of \$30,000 for expenses. The investigation will start as soon as the present session of the Legislature is ended.

The resolution gives the committee authority to investigate "seditious tendencies and ramifications of seditious activities and report the result to the Legislature." It will have broad powers to subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance and to engage counsel to handle the examination.

"It is the duty of the Legislature," the resolution says, "to learn the whole truth regarding these seditious activities, and when such truth is ascertained, to cause such legislation as may be necessary."

Legislators, particularly the Republican majority, consider the Bolshevik situation acute and important in this State that Senator J. Henry Walters, Republican leader of the Senate, and Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly are to be ex-officio members of the investigating committee. Both declared to-night that they intend to go just as far as possible in the investigation.

Reds Get Drafts for \$500,000.

It is understood that Senator Walters has received information that Federal agents have intercepted drafts for nearly half a million dollars which it is believed were intended to help spread Bolshevik propaganda in this country. They say also that much Russian money is being used, and probably German money also.

"We are more certain of Russian influence than Germany," said Senator Walters, "but we do know that headquarters for the propaganda seems to be in New York city. I think there is grave danger to the country in the fact that the Bolsheviks and the I. W. W. once enemies, are now in perfect accord, with the same aims and ideas."

"I hope the committee will not stop anywhere or with anybody in its efforts to trace the movement to its source. We have received information from secret sources that leads us to believe that there is a concerted, organized movement well under way in this State, and that its ramifications and actions may not be confined to New York."

"Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being received in New York to encourage this movement. This money was to have been used to encourage the Bolshevik movement and to promote Bolshevik doctrine."

State's Duty to Take Action.

"Congress is adjourned and there is no telling when it will be convened, so it is up to the State to take immediate action for the protection of government, American institutions and ideals. We ought to disclose the sources of this propaganda and the societies concerned in this organized movement."

Senator John J. Boylan, acting Democratic leader, chided the Republicans for being willing to spend money on this investigation and refusing to give \$50,000 to Gov. Smith's reconstruction commission. However, the Democrats voted for the resolution and it was passed unanimously. There is considerable speculation as to the attitude the Socialist members of the Assembly will take toward the measure when it comes up for passage in the lower house Monday night.

Senator Walters said to-night that he and Speaker Sweet would choose the members of the investigating committee next week.

Dr. Ishida Guilty of Murder.

TOWSON, Md., March 20.—Dr. Norbu Ishida, the Japanese alienist, was found guilty of first degree murder to-day for the killing of Dr. George B. Wolf, an associate. Chief Justice Burke sentenced Dr. Ishida to life imprisonment.

What If You Lost
Both Arms?

Some of our soldiers have—more civilians have. Are they to be helpless? Not if they tackle their problem in the right way.

Come to-night to hear Quentin D. Corley, the armless Judge, who will tell how he overcame his handicap. There will be graphic moving pictures to demonstrate how other seriously crippled men have made good.

Admission free. Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and 57th Street, at 8 o'clock to-night.

WAR RISK BUREAU TO IGNORE CHARGES

Col. Lindsley, in Denying
Hawley Accusation, Announces Policy.

ASSERTS HE IS TOO BUSY

Value of All Employees of the
Department Now Being
Investigated.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, March 20.—The latest charges of gross inefficiency, wastefulness and maladministration of the business of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, brought by Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., were denied to-day by Col. Henry D. Lindsley, recently appointed director of the bureau.

The charges made by Mr. Dawley, Col. Lindsley declared, "are a tissue of falsehoods." He added that Mr. Dawley had a full hearing by the assistant to the director, and that in the presence of Representative Campbell (Kan.) he presented his case fully to former Representative Shouse, also of Kansas, who was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with jurisdiction over the War Risk Bureau, following his defeat in the last election.

Col. Lindsley explained to-day that in reorganizing the bureau since the end of actual fighting the Government is carefully investigating the value of services of its various employees, and that the division chiefs of the bureau are being rigidly responsible to him for the value of the work performed by each person in the division involved.

He said that as cases of individual incompetency are developed in the bureau the chief of the division involved will recommend to the director the discharge of such person from the Government service, he added. In such a case a member of the director's staff will personally review the case and give the one involved a full hearing. If the conclusion is then reached that the Government is being improperly served by the person involved such person will be discharged from the Government's employ.

Statements of discharged employees will not be made the basis for individual replies by the director, Col. Lindsley said. "If the conclusion is then reached that the Government is being improperly served by the person involved such person will be discharged from the Government's employ."

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BAKER ACCUSED OF INJUSTICE TO ARMY

Continued from First Page.

tunately persuaded you have been busy preparing their defense. You have been presented lengthy reports designed to controvert my speech, which I made in the Senate on this subject, which reports I have shown you to be misleading and utterly unreliable. Volumes of statistics are being prepared to show that after all the system is not so bad."

"Whether you do or not the American people see and have the evidence; members of Congress have the evidence. You have taken a terrible stand upon a subject which lies close to a thousand American heartstrings. The American people will not be deceived by such self-serving, misleading reports and statistics. Too many American families have made a personal sacrifice of their sons upon the altar of organized injustice."

Senator Chamberlain's letter was made public after he had received what he considered a refusal on the part of Mr. Baker to make public a statement by Lieut.-Col. Ansell answering statements by Mr. Baker and Gen. Crowder in support of the present court-martial system.

Accuses Baker of Evasion.

Mr. Baker was asked to make Col. Ansell's statement public, the latter said, as something to which the people were entitled as only fair to that officer. On this head Senator Chamberlain wrote:

"In that I am disappointed," says the letter, "I have just received from you the following telegram: 'More than a year ago I asked of the Military Committee of both the Senate and House of Representatives that you should present court-martial system. I shall renew the request when Congress reassembles. There would seem to be therefore no controversy on the merits of the subject. Have not yet seen the letter in question and cannot imagine any reason why my consideration of it on my return will not be time enough.'"

"New York, D. BAKER, 'Secretary of War.'"

"It is painful to me, Mr. Secretary, to find you evading my question, which means so much to the tens of thousands of enlisted men who have suffered injustice under the present system, a question which means so much to you, the nation, the nation. In the telegram you say that more than a year ago you recognized the evils of the present court-martial system and requested legislation to correct them, and that inasmuch as you intend to renew that request there can be no controversy on the merits of the subject."

"Monumental Confidence."

"Your present recognition of existing evils of the court-martial system is strongly irrefragable with your published statements no more remote than March 10. In that statement of warm approval of the existing system you seemed blind to any deficiency. You say therein: 'I have not been brought to believe by a perusal of these complaints that justice is not done to-day under the present law or has not been done during the war period, and my acquaintance with the course of military justice, gathered as it is from the large number of cases which in the regular routine come to me for final action, convinces me that the conditions implied by these recent complaints do not exist and had not existed.'"

"You further say that you are 'absolutely confident that the published apprehensions which have been created are groundless.' And then you put the capstone upon your monumental confidence in the system by further saying: 'I wish to convey to you here the assurance of my entire faith that the system of military justice both in this structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations and in its operation as administered during the war is essentially sound.'"

"And finally you call upon the Judge Advocate General to make a statement for the purpose of reassuring the people that 'you must not be left to believe that their men were subjected to a system that did not fully deserve the terms of law and justice,' and then you conclude by saying: 'You accepted those views. But in order that any future responsibility might be shifted from your shoulders to Congress you presented a bill which even if you did not your advisers did the purpose of assuring your advisers did not wish any modification of the existing system. They and you declined to accept the views of the acting Judge Advocate-General that would have gone far toward alleviating the situation on the ground that those views were not fully justified by the letter of the statute.'"

Gen. Ansell Elbowed Aside.

"You supplanted the officer who had seen fit to call to your attention at the beginning of the war the necessity of keeping the strictest supervision over court-martial procedure by an officer who contended that such supervision was not necessary and that such supervision would derogate from the power of the commanding officer and destroy discipline."

"You allowed aside the one officer who even then had the courage to condemn the system and the provision to do so upon some slight legal technicality. This is evidence to me that you did not desire to do so."

"The Judge Advocate-General when he appeared representing you before the House Military Committee admitted that this would be the course of administration and contended that the Chief of Staff ought to have that power. He said that it was necessary in order to maintain discipline."

"But worse than that, that bill would authorize the Chief of Staff to disapprove the findings of the court-martial and substitute upon his view of the evidence a finding of his own. Notice the language is that he shall have the power to 'approve, modify, vacate or set aside any sentence.' This is a power which ought not to be granted to any man, and I feel safe in saying will never be granted by Congress."

"The existing system does injustice—gross, terrible, spirit crushing injustice. Evidence of it is on every hand. The record of the Judge Advocate-General's Department reeks with it, and upon proper occasion I shall show the people that this is true. The organization of the clemency board now sitting daily and grinding out thousands of cases is a confession of it. Clemency, however, can never correct the injustice done."

"It argues that courts-martial are not courts of justice, but 'courts of chivalry and honor,' and concludes that since the soldier must on occasion yield up his life on the battlefield he should not be heard to complain if it is taken away by these courts of chivalry; it places courts-martial in high esteem by admitting that they apply not the modern rules of right but medieval principles that govern overland and armed retainer."

Offer Workers Shorter Hours.

LONDON, March 20.—The Lancashire cotton employers have decided to grant the workers a forty-nine and one-half hour week in place of the present fifty-five and one-half hour week, but declare they cannot concede the demand for increased wages. The workers asked for a forty-four hour week with increased pay to enable them to earn the same amount in forty-four hours as in fifty-five and one-half. The employers unions will consider the offer of the employers.

On Sale at Saks' Beginning This Morning

350 Women's Fashionable Frocks

That sell regularly at \$25 and \$29.50

Special at \$18.50

Sample frocks of a leading New York dressmaker, together with one hundred frocks from our regular stock that have been selling at \$25 and \$29.50. Splendid assortment of afternoon and street models, beautifully fashioned of lustrous taffeta, hand-embroidered or beaded;orgette crepe, tucked crepe de chine, satin or crepe meteor, wool jersey or serge, beautifully embroidered.

Good selection of colors—Sizes 34 to 44—Each a wonderful value.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street.

rather lightly that after all it is but a simple question of excluding the factor for which they are furnished I am positive that they will contain the most ample reassurances."

"March 10 you were asked to any deficiencies in the existing system; as indeed the evidence abundantly shows you have been deaf throughout the war to complaints about the injustice of this system, complaints which should at least have challenged your earnest attention rather than provoked your undisguised irritation. But as you say you did propose certain legislation to the committees which they did not see fit to recommend for enactment and which very fortunately did not become law."

"I can hardly believe that that bill prepared by the Judge Advocate General of the army and submitted by you already had had an opportunity to establish in the existing system, and the slightest consideration of the bill will show that had it been enacted into law it would have clearly demonstrated that this power of review of the court-martial system was not a necessary reversionary power over and supervision of courts-martial procedure. Gen. Ansell was asked to make public a statement by Lieut.-Col. Ansell answering statements by Mr. Baker and Gen. Crowder in support of the present court-martial system."

Gen. Crowder's Overruling Opinion.

"In order to keep courts-martial procedure within just legal limitations he wrote an office opinion in which he clearly demonstrated that this power of review was not a necessary reversionary power over and supervision of courts-martial procedure. Gen. Crowder himself, who was not at that time connected with the office, to return thereto and write for you an overruling opinion which you approved and in doing so voluntarily denied that it was your right and duty under existing law to supervise the system."

"You approved the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, which was to the effect that this supervisory power did not exist, and further admitted that to exist inasmuch as the law military is the kind of law that should be left to be executed at the will of the camp and the field. If you had really desired to establish a legitimate legal supervision of courts-martial you could have done so simply by approving the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, which was not a personal opinion but was an office opinion, which in ordinary course of administration would have been adopted by the proper thing to do by your office and having been shown by him the way to do it, you declined to do so upon some slight legal technicality. This is evidence to me that you did not desire to do so."

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